

## STATUE OF PHIL SHERIDAN UNVEILED

Impressive Ceremonies at National  
Capital—President Roose-  
velt Speaks.

Washington, Nov. 2.—Witnessed the unveiling of the magnificent equestrian statue of General Philip H. Sheridan, one of the great soldiers of the civil war and who also won distinction in the campaigns against the Indians.

Thousands assembled to witness the impressive exercises incident to the unveiling. Among the throng of notable persons who gathered to do honor to the memory of "Fighting Phil" were President Roosevelt, who delivered an address; the army and navy officers resident or stationed in and near Washington, the heads of the executive branches of the government, diplomatic representatives of foreign countries and others of note.

The monument is located in one of the most attractive parts of the national capital. It stands in Sheridan circle, named after the general, at the junction of Massachusetts avenue and Twenty-third street. It is the heart of one of the best residence sections of the national capital. The universal opinion of those who witnessed the unveiling is that the statue of the famous cavalry leader is a worthy memorial of his fame. It represents the general at the close of his famous ride when coming from Winchester, "twenty miles away," he rallied his men at the battle of Cedar Creek and turned their rout by the Confederate General Jubal A. Early into a Federal victory.



GUTZON BORGLUM'S STATUE OF SHERIDAN.

The bronze general sits his bronze steed like a centaur, hat in hand, urging his men to greater exertion. The effigy of the man is a true representation of "Fighting Phil" as he was in the flesh, and the metal horse shows to the life his famous charger, Rienzi, sometimes known as Winchester, who bore the general from Winchester on the storied ride. The sculptor of the statue, Gutzon Borglum of New York, has caught to the life the expression of the general's face, according to Mrs. Sheridan and her son, Lieutenant Philip H. Sheridan. The horse is a correct facsimile of Rienzi, according to careful measurements of his skin, preserved at the army post on Governors island, New York, and photographs.

The clothing and accouterments of General Sheridan shown in the statue are modeled after garments actually worn by him. He is depicted wearing a service uniform, with sword and spurs.

The statue is fourteen feet high and stands on a plinth of granite. The upper part of the statue's base is rough, indicating the earth torn up by Sheridan's horse as he is reined up by his rider.

### Record Bronze Cast.

The horse is the largest piece of bronze ever cast in a single piece in this country and perhaps in the world. More than 6,000 pounds of liquid bronze were poured into the mold to form the horse. The casting was done at a foundry near Providence, R. I.

Preceding the unveiling of the statue there was a military parade in which all the regular troops, sailors and marines stationed in and near Washington as well as the national guard of the District of Columbia took part.

In addition to President Roosevelt's speech, an address was delivered by

General Horace Porter, who was chief of staff to General Grant and is president of the Grant Monument association. The principal address was delivered by President Roosevelt, who eulogized General Sheridan's army career both in the civil war and in the fighting on the western plains with the Indians. The president's address was as follows:

### The President's Address.

It is eminently fitting that the nation's illustrious men, the men who loom as heroes before the eyes of our people, should be fittingly commemorated here at the national capital, and I am glad indeed to take part in the unveiling of this statue to General Sheridan. His name will always stand high on the list of American worthies. Not only was he a great general, but he showed his greatness with that touch of originality which we call genius. Indeed, this quality of brilliance has been in one sense a disadvantage to his reputation, for it has tended to overshadow his solid ability. We tend to think of him only as the dashing cavalry leader, whereas he was in reality not only that, but also a great commander. Of course the fact in his career most readily recognized was his mastery in the necessarily modern art of handling masses of modern cavalry so as to give them the fullest possible effect not only in the ordinary operations of cavalry which precede and follow a battle, but in the battle itself. But in addition he showed in the civil war that he was a first class army commander both as a subordinate of Grant and when in independent command. His record in the Valley campaign and again from Five Forks to Appomattox is one difficult to parallel in military history. After the close of the great war, in a field where there was scant glory to be won by the general in chief, he rendered a signal service which has gone almost unnoticed, for in the tedious, weary Indian

plotness with which this is true is shown by what is occurring here today. We meet together to raise a monument to a great Union general in the presence of many of the survivors of the Union army, and the secretary of war, the man at the head of the army, who, by virtue of his office, occupies a special relation to the celebration, is himself a man who fought in the Confederate service. Few indeed have been the countries where such a conjunction would have been possible, and blessed indeed are we that in our own beloved land it is not only possible, but seems so entirely natural as to excite no comment whatever.

### Americanism Defined.

There is another point in General Sheridan's career which it is good for all of us to remember. Whereas Grant, Sherman and Thomas were of the old native American stock, the parents of Sheridan, like the parents of Farragut, were born on the other side of the water. Any one of the five was just as much a type of the real American, of what is best in America, as the other four. We should keep steadily before our minds the fact that Americanism is a question of principle, of purpose, of idealism, of character; that it is not a matter of birthplace or creed or line of descent. Here in this country the representatives of many old world races are being fused together into a new type, a type the main features of which are already determined and were determined at the time of the Revolutionary war, for the crucible in which all the new types are melted into one was shaped from 1776 to 1789, and our nationality was definitely fixed in all its essentials by the men of Washington's day. The strains will not continue to exist separately in this country as in the old world. They will be combined in one, and of this new type those men will best represent what is loftiest in the nation's past, what is finest in her hope for the future, who stand each solely on his worth as a man, who scorn to do evil to others and who refuse to submit to wrongdoing themselves, who have in them no taint of weakness, who never fear to fight when fighting is demanded by a sound and high morality, but who hope by their lives to bring ever nearer the day when justice and peace shall prevail within our own borders and in our relations with all foreign powers.

Much of the usefulness of any career must lie in the impress that it makes upon the generations that come after. We of this generation have our own problems to solve, and the condition of our solving them is that we shall all work together as American citizens without regard to differences of section or creed or birthplace, copying not the divisions which so lamentably sundered our fathers one from another, but the spirit of burning devotion to duty which drove them forward, each to do the right as it was given him to see the right, in the great years when Grant, Farragut, Sherman, Thomas and Sheridan, when Lee and Jackson and the Johnstons, the valiant men of the north and the valiant men of the south, fought to a finish the great civil war. They did not themselves realize in the bitterness of the struggle that the blood and the grim suffering marked the death throes of what was worn out and the birth pangs of a new and more glorious national life. Mighty is the heritage which we have received from the men of the mighty days. We in our turn must gird up our loins to meet the new issues with the same stern courage and resolute adherence to an ideal which marked our fathers who belonged to the generation of the man in whose honor we commemorate this monument today.

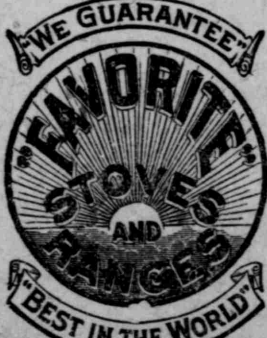
### KILL GAYMAN PR BE

Supreme Court Defines Powers of Legislature to Start Inquiry.  
Columbus, O., Nov. 21.—The supreme court held that the Gayman committee appointed by the legislature to investigate Cincinnati is invalid and can not apply the probe to that city.

Chief Justice Price and Justice Crew concurred in the decision on the sole ground that a legislature can not appoint a committee to make an investigation after a time when it is within the power of the general assembly to convene of its own motion. In this case the assembly had adjourned sine die and not to a definite date, and hence could only be brought together again by call of the governor.

## RUFUS RASTUS JOHNSTON BROWN

WHAT YOU GOING TO DO WHEN  
THE SNOW COMES DOWN?



BUY A HEATER FROM

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ON THE CORNER.

## Seeking Refuge In Clothes of Obscure Origin



MANY men appreciate the advantages and economy of buying clothes ready-to-wear, but do NOT buy them because they cannot judge sufficiently of cloth and tailoring to select something really good.

You too often see clothes apparently fashionable in cut—fairly respectable in fit—which prove so lacking in genuine tailor-given quality that they betray their cheapness in a fortnight.

The small tailor is the refuge of the man once bitten by such a disappointment. We have no bone to pick with this man. But we point out to him that Stein Bloch Clothes are kept by the leading clothier in almost every city and town, affording him cloth selection, fashion possibilities and sureness of fit beyond those of any average tailor shop.

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**WINCHESTER BAKERY,**  
NORTH BROS. Props.

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2—Why pump and carry water for your kitchen and laundry work when you can have it at hand for the turning of a faucet?  
3—Why take chances on drinking germ-filled cistern water when you can get it from a large reservoir filtered through the best filter plant South of the Ohio River?

4—Why have a dry, dismal-looking yard when you can have it filled with green grass and blooming flowers, and can at the same time get rid of the dust in the street?  
5—Why suffer other inconveniences when you can have everything for the comfort and health of your family right in the house?  
6—Is it not true that the answer is not "lack of money," but lack of economy and enterprise and indifference to getting the most out of life?

## C. F. ATTERSALL, Superintendent Winchester Water Works Co.,

At cor. Maple Street and Lexington Avenue, will tell you all about it. You'll be surprised at how inexpensive these privileges are.



Greatness.  
The thing that makes a man great is the adulation of the men who are not.